NASSAU·SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

Comprehensive Plan Series

POPULATION

ERRATA SHEET

POPULATION

April 1969

Table 1
Population of Nassau and Suffolk Counties
By Minor Civil Divisions - 1920-1969

Column 5 (1960) for the Town of Hempstead should read as follows:

	1960
HEMPSTEAD TOWN	740,738
Atlantic Beach	.....
Bellerose	1,083
Cedarhurst	6,954
East Rockaway	10,721
Floral Park	17,499
Freeport	34,419
Garden City	23,948
Hempstead	34,641
Hewlett Bay Park	520
Hewlett Harbor	1,610
Hewlett Neck	507
Island Park	3,846
Lawrence	5,907
Long Beach	.....
Lynbrook	19,881
Malverne	9,968
Rockville Centre	26,355
South Floral Park	1,090
Stewart Manor	2,422
Valley Stream	38,629
Woodsburgh	907

POPULATION

Current Population and Projections
for Nassau & Suffolk Counties
1965 – 1985

April 1969

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Veterans' Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, L.I., N.Y. 11787

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains a summary presentation of population information that has been developed over the past two years as an input into the comprehensive planning process. An understanding of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of an areas' residents—and the projections thereof—is essential information in the development of plans, proposals and policies to guide the most efficient arrangement of land uses and proper utilization of resources within the region. Accurate demographic information is also useful to market analysts, management firms, commercial and industrial location specialists, financial institutions, as well as, public and quasi-public agencies. For these reasons the planning agency has placed a special emphasis on a continuing program of population research and analysis under the supervision of a competent demographic specialist. This information is available upon request. The staff also tries to provide specialized data to any public jurisdiction or agency and conducts individual research for this purpose. The information contained herein represents the most basic data as demonstrated by the majority of requests received over the past years.

A special acknowledgement is in order to Dr. Edith Tanenbaum for her tireless efforts in developing the projections and general demographic studies upon which this report is based.

The report is organized into three sections. The first section contains a brief discussion of the historical pattern of growth. The second is devoted to current data. The third, or main section, contains population projections for municipalities and school districts. These series were developed by using two separate methods—cohort survival and land capacity analysis—which are explained in the text.

The projections contained herein should not be confused with the data in *Existing Land Use*—another in the Comprehensive Plan Series—dealing with the *saturation* population that would be allowable under current zoning regulations. Those figures indicate complete use of all vacant land. Since this point has already been reached in Nassau County, population growth could be assumed to end. However, natural increase and more intensive use of currently occupied land will put the population above the level of land saturation. The reverse is true for Suffolk. The population that could be accommodated by the use of land capacity figures is almost one million more than the 1985 projected figures. This is because all land in Suffolk will not be used by 1985.

For general background interest, mention should be made of the Nassau-Suffolk Tract Committee. This group composed of representatives from industry, education, government and social welfare agencies has the responsibility for the establishment of census tracts. The tracts are small geographical areas containing an average of 5,000 persons. Tracts were established in the area for the first time for the 1960 census. Prior to this, demographic information was tabulated by incorporated villages and unincorporated places. The use of smaller areas allows for detailed examination of additional "communities" that lie in unincorporated places and school districts.

Plate 1 on the following page depicts the tract boundaries that were prepared by the planning agency in conjunction with the Tract Committee for the 1970 census to reflect population growth since 1960.

May 31, 1969

Lee E. Koppelman

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

Although Suffolk County was one of the original thirteen counties in colonial New York, Nassau only became a separate county at the end of the 19th century. Therefore bi-county trends may be compared, starting with the 1900 census. However, the meaningful periods of growth for both counties did not occur until after World War II. The population of the counties have increased more than fifteen-fold between 1900 and 1960, from 133,000 to approximately 2,000,000 people. During the first two decades the combined growth averaged about 5,000 persons annually. During the last two decades the combined growth averaged about 70,000 persons annually.

The different problems of growth in the two counties were typified by the economic and social differences that brought about settlement. Nassau's population has resulted in the main from the urban expansion of the New York Metropolitan Region–particularly during the post World War II era. Nassau County has been termed a "bedroom" community for New York City–a reflection of the typical suburb-city relationship. The rapid rise of suburbia has also made its impact on Suffolk County as a result of improved road facilities and the general flexibility of the automobile. And so, the recent and dramatic population increase in the county is due to the same outward surge from the metropolitan center. Yet there is in part an historical difference that accounts for the rural patterns–philosophical and physical–that exist in the eastern half of the county.

The original settlers of Suffolk County migrated from New England communities. The people were tied nationally, religiously, culturally and politically to their compatriots across the Sound. Engaged in agricultural pursuits and fishing, that in part has continued to the present, they were able to maintain a self-sufficiency that has endured almost to modern times. The eastern portion of the county was a more suitable area for early settlement because of the fertility of the soil and the proximity to water frontage amply protected by numerous coves, creeks and bays. The Town of Southampton as late as 1920 exceeded Babylon or Smithtown in population. Similar comparisons could be made for Southold and Smithtown.

The gradual growth from colonial times until World War II was due in large measure to natural increase. However, the use of the automobile encouraged suburban growth from the west. The conversion of farms in Nassau and western Suffolk into mass residential communities changed the economy from an agricultural base to one of dependency on the metropolitan center for jobs. In addition, internal economic shifts resulted in further shifts in population centers. For example, the decline in whaling curtailed growth in the port communities of eastern Suffolk. The trend away from the historical growth pattern to one of suburbanization can be seen by examining the comparative populations of Nassau and Suffolk Counties during the 1920-1960 decades as shown on Plate 2.

The 1920 census revealed that Nassau's population surpassed Suffolk for the first time. During the subsequent thirty years, Nassau County grew faster in rate and in actual numbers until by 1950, Nassau was the fastest growing county in the eastern United States and had surpassed Suffolk County by almost 400,000 persons. This phenomenal growth was due almost entirely to regional pressures. The decreasing availability of vacant land has led to the continuing eastward march of surburbia.

It is estimated that with greater land availability and continued economic development in light industry and service trades, Suffolk will exceed Nassau in population in the latter half of the 1970-1980 decade.

Table 1 on pages 5-7 indicates the growth trends of the counties, cities, towns, and villages by listing the population from the Federal decennial census from 1920 to 1960. Long Island Lighting Company estimates for 1969 are also included since they are reliable figures that yield a good indication of the growth that has occurred since 1960. Where there is no figure shown, the village was either not yet incorporated or has been dissolved.

The town total figures that are shown refer to the entire town which is the sum of the villages plus the unincorporated area. Unincorporated communities are not included in this table since there are no historical records prior to 1960. The creation of Census Tracts in Nassau and Suffolk Counties for the 1960 Census provided data for unincorporated areas which will again be available following the 1970 Census. Prior to 1960, census data was not recorded for less than municipal totals.

The figures in Table 1 document the rapid growth of virtually all the villages in Nassau and western Suffolk. Eastern Suffolk villages have grown slowly with two (Sag Harbor and Greenport) having less population today than in 1920. Villages with large seasonal populations showed decreases in the period from 1930 to 1940, but are now registering increases again.

Plate 2 on the following page depicts the census for the towns and cities of Nassau and Suffolk Counties since 1920. In addition, the projections to the year 1985 are also shown (see page 12-25). It can be seen that the western Nassau County Towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead had significant expansions in the decades from 1920 to 1950. Since 1950, all but the five eastern towns of Suffolk County have had large population increases. These eastern towns are depicted as a separate group for comparison with the other towns since they display similar growth patterns as a group. The projections show that Southampton and Riverhead are expected to be faced with the demand for year-round housing on a large scale. The Town of Brookhaven will experience the most growth between now and 1985 and will then be second only to the Town of Hempstead in total population.

The population estimates to 1985 are based on the land capacity projections which are explained in detail beginning on page 16.

TABLE 1
POPULATION OF NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES
BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
1920-1969

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	Est. 1969*
NASSAU COUNTY	26,120	303,053	406,748	672,765	1,300,171	1,445,609
GLEN COVE CITY	8,664	11,430	12,415	15,130	23,817	25,899
HEMPSTEAD TOWN	70,790	186,735	259,318	432,506	40,738	806,801
Atlantic Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144
Bellerose	.....	1,202	1,317	1,134	1,083	1,146
Cedarhurst	2,838	5,065	5,463	6,051	6,954	6,906
East Rockaway	2,005	4,340	5,610	7,970	0,721	11,974
Floral Park	2,097	10,016	12,950	14,582	7,499	18,159
Freeport	8,599	15,467	20,410	24,680	4,419	40,231
Garden City	2,420	7,180	11,223	14,486	3,948	24,943
Hempstead	6,382	12,650	20,856	29,135	4,641	39,463
Hewlett Bay Park	.....	407	438	466	520	537
Hewlett Harbor	.....	240	228	411	610	1,701
Hewlett Neck	.....	253	252	369	507	577
Island Park	.....	1,002	1,531	2,031	846	5,027
Lawrence	2,861	3,041	3,649	4,681	907	6,333
Long Beach[2]	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynbrook	4,371	11,993	14,557	17,314	881	21,971
Malverne	.....	2,256	5,153	8,086	968	10,172
Rockville Centre	6,262	13,718	18,613	22,362	355	27,101
South Floral Park	.....	460	510	572	090	1,436
Stewart Manor	.....	1,291	1,625	1,879	422	2,525
Valley Stream	.....	11,790	16,679	26,854	629	40,185
Woodsburgh	220	376	702	745	907	941
LONG BEACH CITY	.....	5,817	9,036	15,586	26,473	32,789
NORTH HEMPSTEAD	26,370	62,202	83,385	142,613	219,088	243,131
Baxter Estates	.....	.....	760	862	932	1,191
East Hills[2]	.....	.....	343	2,547	7,184	8,806
East Williston	.....	493	1,152	1,734	2,940	2,975
Flower Hill	.....	.....	666	1,948	4,594	5,062
Great Neck	.....	4,010	6,167	7,759	10,171	10,443
Great Neck Estates	339	1,738	1,969	2,464	3,262	3,453
Great Neck Plaza	.....	.....	2,031	4,246	4,948	6,190
Kensington	.....	824	933	978	1,166	1,163
Kings Point	.....	1,294	1,247	2,445	5,410	5,950
Lake Success	.....	295	203	1,264	2,954	3,222
Manorhaven	.....	.....	484	1,819	3,566	5,454
Mineola[4]	3,016	8,155	10,064	4,831	20,519	22,819
Munsey Park	.....	411	1,456	2,048	2,847	3,024
New Hyde Park	.....	3,314	4,691	7,349	10,808	11,086

TABLE 1 (Continued)	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	Est. 1969*
North Hills	.....	339	295	330	359	322
Old Westbury[3]	.....	1,264	1,017	1,160	2,064	2,665
Plandome	319	769	897	1,102	1,379	1,561
Plandome Heights	.....	265	317	882	1,025	970
Plandome Manor	.....	.....	262	323	705	907
Port Washington North	.....	.....	628	650	722	2,722
Roslyn	.....	.....	972	1,612	2,681	2,828
Roslyn Estates	.....	.....	464	612	1,289	1,532
Roslyn Harbor[3]	.....	.....	303	402	925	1,173
Russell Gardens	.....	.....	556	912	1,156	1,364
Saddle Rock	71	74	69	33	1,109	1,038
Sands Point	284	438	628	860	2,161	2,726
Thomaston	.....	.....	1,159	2,045	2,767	2,930
Westbury	.....	.....	4,524	7,112	14,757	15,044
Williston Park	.....	4,427	5,750	7,505	8,255	9,070
OYSTER BAY TOWN	20,296	36,869	42,594	66,930	290,055	336,989
Bayville	.....	1,042	1,516	1,918	3,962	5,494
Brookville	.....	.....	204	337	1,468	2,876
Centre Island	.....	139	134	199	270	318
Cove Neck	.....	276	130	200	299	336
Farmingdale	2,091	3,373	3,524	4,492	6,128	7,826
Lattingtown	.....	.....	613	745	1,461	1,745
Laurel Hollow	.....	161	110	169	834	1,436
Massapequa Park	.....	.....	488	2,334	19,904	22,677
Matinecock	.....	484	428	507	824	905
Mill Neck	.....	516	101	505	701	1,089
Muttontown	.....	.....	335	382	1,265	1,941
Old Brookville	.....	423	356	644	1,126	1,522
Oyster Bay Cove	.....	.....	466	561	988	1,345
Sea Cliff	2,108	3,456	4,416	4,868	5,669	5,955
Upper Brookville	.....	.....	456	469	1,045	1,300
SUFFOLK COUNTY	110,246	161,055	197,355	276,129	666,784	1,059,322
BABYLON TOWN	11,315	19,291	24,297	45,556	142,309	196,462
Amityville	3,265	4,437	5,058	6,164	8,318	8,798
Babylon	2,523	4,342	4,742	6,015	11,062	13,033
Lindenhurst	.....	4,040	4,756	8,644	20,905	26,432
BROOKHAVEN TOWN	21,847	28,291	32,117	44,522	109,900	214,928
Belle Terre	.....	.....	89	120	295	540
Belleport	614	633	650	1,449	2,461	2,830
Lake Grove	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,741
Old Field	.....	202	123	238	373	709
Patchogue	4,031	6,860	7,181	7,361	8,838	10,410
Poquott	.....	.....	73	136	295	453
Port Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,272
Shoreham	11	135	25	90	164	449

TABLE 1 (Continued)	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	Est. 1969*
EAST HAMPTON TOWN	4,852	6,569	6,529	6,325	8,827	12,568
East Hampton	.....	1,934	1,756	1,737	1,772	2,204
HUNTINGTON TOWN	13,893	25,582	31,768	47,506	126,221	189,873
Asharoken	.....	98	48	116	253	557
Huntington Bay	.....	357	408	585	1,267	1,725
Lloyd Harbor	.....	480	603	945	2,521	3,233
Northport	1,977	2,528	3,093	3,859	5,972	7,053
ISLIP TOWN	20,709	33,194	51,182	71,465	172,959	267,400
Brightwaters	250	1,061	1,562	2,336	3,193	3,651
Ocean Beach	.....	205	81	73	111	107
Saltaire	12	64	22	21	28	71
RIVERHEAD TOWN	5,753	7,956	8,922	9,973	14,519	18,436
Northville	.....	618	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHELTER ISLAND TOWN	890	1,113	1,073	1,144	1,312	1,702
Dering Harbor	3	39	34	4	19	n.a.
SMITHTOWN TOWN	9,114	11,855	13,970	20,993	50,347	105,770
Head of the Harbor	.....	244	255	334	524	875
Nissequogue	.....	174	188	219	332	865
The Branch	.....	114	185	163	886	1,658
The Landing	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTHAMPTON TOWN	11,726	15,535	15,451	17,013	27,095	35,469
North Haven	.....	.....	131	153	450	628
Quogue	.....	785	633	625	692	815
Sag Harbor[5]	2,993	2,773	2,517	2,373	2,346	2,743
Southampton	2,891	3,737	3,818	4,042	4,582	5,015
Westhampton Beach	.....	994	969	1,087	1,460	1,914
SOUTHOLD TOWN	10,147	11,669	12,046	11,632	13,295	16,714
Greenport	3,122	3,062	3,259	3,028	2,608	2,986

*LILCO Population Survey
[1]Part in North Hempstead Town
[2]Became a city in 1922
[3]Part in Oyster Bay Town
[4]Part in Hempstead Town
[5]Part in East Hampton Town

124,407
1946, 682

CURRENT DATA

The majority of current population data is based on data furnished from the 1960 census. Although many communities in Nassau and Suffolk Counties have conducted special census since 1960, these have been limited essentially to a "head count" for the purpose of updating eligibility status for New York State aid to education. Therefore most estimates of age, sex, income, race and household information have been extrapolated from the 1960 information. The list of special census reports by year and community follows:

1963 - Town of Huntington

1964 - Town of Islip
Town of Smithtown
City of Long Beach*
Town of Babylon
Town of Brookhaven

1965 - City of Glen Cove*
Town of North Hempstead
Town of Hempstead
Town of Oyster Bay
Town of Riverhead*

1966 - Town of Southampton*
Town of Smithtown
Town of Brookhaven

1967 - Town of Babylon
Town of Huntington

1968 - Town of Smithtown
Town of Brookhaven

1969 - Town of Islip

*Unpublished - Information may be obtained from the United States Bureau of the Census.

Since 1960, several reports have been issued by the Nassau and Suffolk County Planning Commissions containing detailed 1960 population and related data. The following comments represent a capsule summary of some of the basic general conclusions obtained from those reports.

In April 1960 census enumerators counted 1,966,955 residents in the two-county area. Of the nearly two million inhabitants, 1,300,171 or 66.1% lived in Nassau; 666,784, or 33.9% lived in Suffolk. According to the January 1, 1969 estimates of the Long Island Lighting Company, there are 2,504,931 residents in the Bi-County Region. In Nassau there are 1,445,609, or 57.8%; in Suffolk 1,059,322, or 42.2%.

Plate 3 indicates how the population has shifted since the last census. The Town of Hempstead still has the largest percentage of the Bi-County population, but the figure is decreasing due to large growth of the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven.

In 1960 Hempstead was home to more people than were all ten Suffolk towns combined. Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, the second and third most populous municipalities, respectively, each accounted for a far greater number of persons than did Islip, the most heavily populated of the Suffolk municipalities. Suffolk residents—at least nine-tenths of them—live in the five rapidly developing western towns. The five eastern towns together reported a total of only 65,048 inhabitants, less than the number counted in any of the western towns with the exception of Smithtown, and less than one-fourth of the Bi-County total.

In the Region as in the Nation, females outnumbered males. There were 105 females to every 100 males in Nassau, 102 females to every 100 males in Suffolk, and 104 females to every 100 males in the Bi-County area. The fact that the female population exceeded the male population by 5 percent in Nassau but by only 2 percent in Suffolk suggests the presence of a somewhat younger population in the eastern county.[1]

[1]Male births normally outnumber female births by a considerable margin; however, the lower survival rate characteristic of males results in the elimination of the male-female imbalance by the early adult years and a complete reversal of the natal ratio in the later years.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION - 1960 & 1969

IN THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGION

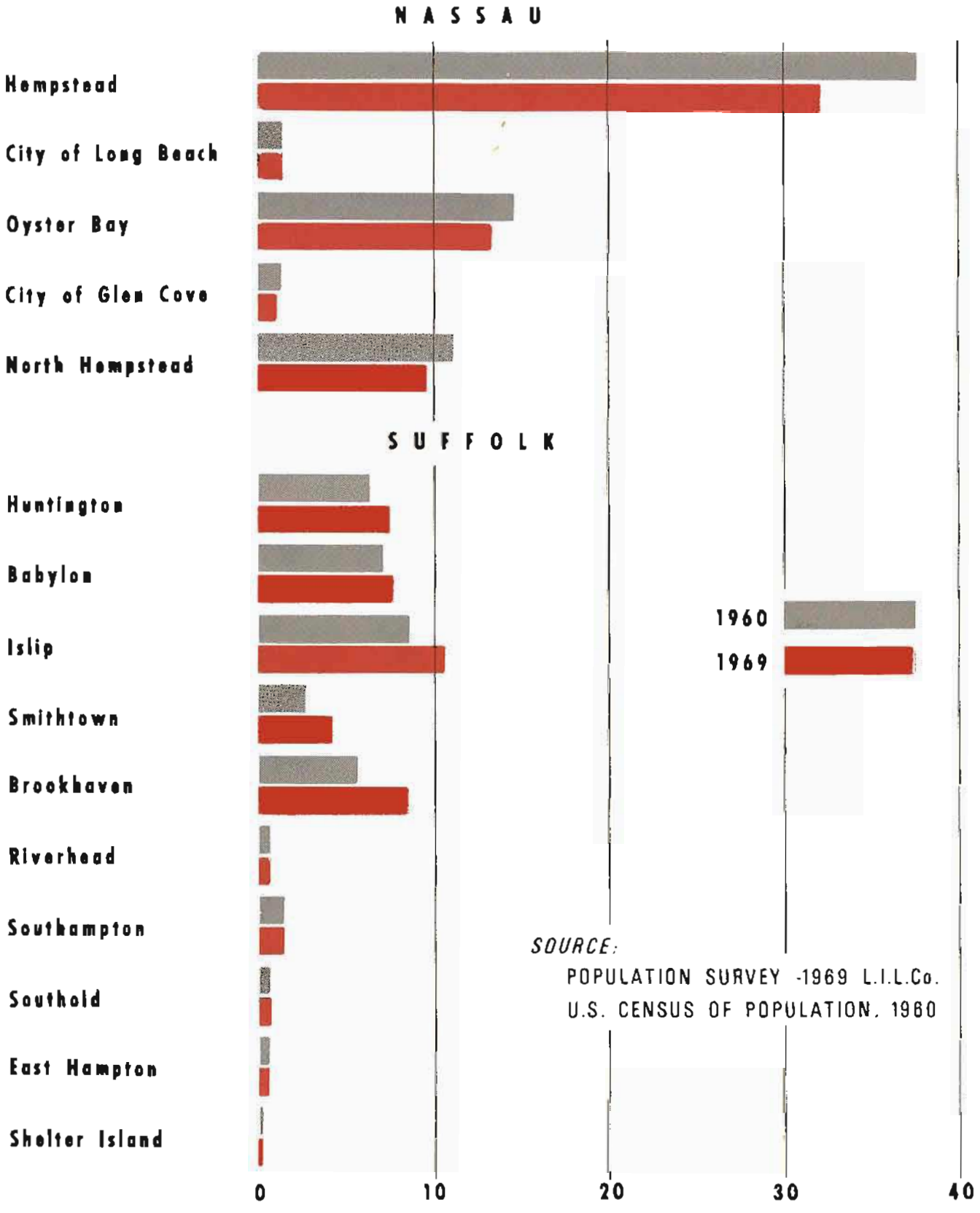


Plate 3

The age composition of the Area's population differed considerably from that reported for the United States as a whole. As indicated in Plate 4, or page 15, the proportion of the Region's population in the 0-14 year age range and that in the 30-49 year age range exceeded the percentages for the comparable national groups by nearly three and nearly five points, respectively. At the same time, however, the proportion of the Region's inhabitants in the 15-29 year category and in the 50 years and over category fell below the percentages recorded for their country-wide counterparts by more than four and somewhat less than four points, respectively.

In 1960 the Nassau-Suffolk Area had more pre-school and elementary school children and more adults in their early middle years, fewer older children and very young adults, fewer adults in their older middle years and fewer elderly persons than might have been expected had the age distribution pattern of the Bi-County Region's nearly 2 million residents more closely resembled that of the entire nation.

TABLE 2
NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGION:
RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION –
1960 and 1965

	1960					
		White		Nonwhite		
Town	All Persons	Number Of Persons	Percent Of Total	Number Of Persons	Percent Of Total	Percent of Nassau-Suffolk Nonwhite Population
Hempstead	767,145	739,466	96.39	27,679	3.61	35.99
North Hempstead	219,154	209,270	95.49	9,884	4.51	12.85
Oyster Bay	313,872	309,304	98.54	4,568	1.46	5.94
Nassau County Total	1,300,171	1,258,040	96.76	42,131	3.24	54.77
Babylon	142,309	130,625	91.79	11,684	8.21	15.19
Brookhaven	109,900	105,909	96.37	3,991	3.63	5.19
East Hampton	8,827	8,402	95.19	425	4.82	0.55
Huntington	126,221	123,346	97.72	2,875	2.28	3.74
Islip	172,959	166,027	95.99	6,932	4.01	9.01
Riverhead	14,519	11,886	81.87	2,633	18.13	3.42
Shelter Island	1,312	1,297	98.86	15	1.14	0.02
Smithtown	50,347	48,513	96.36	1,834	3.64	2.38
Southampton	27,095	23,684	87.41	3,411	12.59	4.43
Southold	13,295	12,308	92.58	987	7.42	1.28
Suffolk County Total	666,784	631,997	94.78	34,787	5.22	45.23
Bi-County Region	1,966,955	1,890,037	96.09	76,918	3.91	100.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960; Special Censuses for the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay (1965), for the City of Long Beach (1964), for the City of Glen Cove (1965), for the Town of Babylon (1964 and 1967), for the Town of Brookhaven (1964 and 1966), for the Town of Huntington (1964 and 1967), for the Town of Islip (1964), for the Town of Riverhead (1965), for the Town of Smithtown (1964 and 1966), for the Town of Southampton (1966), and Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board estimates.

The area was similarly atypical in respect to the racial composition of its population. Although whites constituted only 88.6 percent of the national population they made up 96.1 percent of the Region's, 96.8 percent of Nassau's and 94.8 percent of Suffolk's population. Nonwhites—Negroes and persons of other races, American Indians included—constituted the remaining 11.4 percent of the United States population but made up only 3.9 percent of that in the Region, 3.2 percent of that in Nassau, and 5.2 percent of that in Suffolk.

The spatial distribution of the Region's nonwhite residents differed somewhat from that of the Nassau-Suffolk population as a whole. Figures for race of inhabitant by towns indicate that the nonwhite population component was disproportionately small in Oyster Bay and Huntington; disproportionately large in Babylon, Riverhead, Southampton, and Southold. In the case of the three eastern towns the presence of a relatively high percentage of nonwhites appeared to be closely related to the needs and employment opportunities of an agricultural and resort area economy. Table 2 contrasts the racial composition of the two counties for the years 1960 and 1965.

	1965					
		White		Nonwhite		
Town	All Persons	Number Of Persons	Percent Of Total	Number Of Persons	Percent Of Total	Percent of Nassau-Suffolk Nonwhite Population
Hempstead	812,419	774,829	95.37	37,590	4.63	37.69
North Hempstead	234,505	221,785	94.58	12,720	5.42	12.76
Oyster Bay	350,803	347,789	99.14	3,014	0.86	3.02
Nassau County Total	1,397,727	1,344,403	96.18	53,324	3.82	53.47
Babylon	182,887	165,204	90.33	17,683	9.67	17.73
Brookhaven	161,127	155,392	96.44	5,735	3.56	5.75
East Hampton	10,389	9,889	95.19	500	4.81	0.50
Huntington	164,013	159,896	97.49	4,117	2.51	4.13
Islip	233,726	224,851	96.20	8,875	3.80	8.90
Riverhead	16,533	13,770	83.29	2,763	16.71	2.77
Shelter Island	1,469	1,453	98.91	16	1.09	.02
Smithtown	85,644	83,744	97.78	1,900	2.22	1.91
Southampton	32,287	28,598	88.57	3,689	11.43	3.70
Southold	15,108	13,986	92.57	1,122	7.43	1.13
Suffolk County Total	903,183	856,783	94.86	46,400	5.14	46.53
Bi-County Region	2,300,910	2,201,186	95.67	99,724	4.33	100.0

PROJECTIONS

Based on Age Characteristics

There are several professionally acceptable ways of conducting population projection studies. One of the more tried and reliable tools is the cohort-survival technique. This method bases projections on a combination of estimated net migration and net natural increase (excess of births over deaths). In essence, the method involves the "aging" of the population by five year age groups—or cohorts—from the date of the last census or reliable intercensal estimate to the projection years, in this instance to 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985. The base year in this study was 1965. The "aging" is accomplished in the following manner.

The cohorts existing in 1965 were listed by sex. Survival rates obtained from the Bureau of the Census were applied to all the cohort groups in each county.[2] This yielded the number of persons expected to survive to 1970. In addition, fertility rates,[2] applied to the female population of child-bearing age furnished the five-year total for live births—which when apportioned by sex, and "survived" to the next projection date supplied one input for the new 0-4 year age group.

Survivors of the 1965 base population added to the children likely to be born to the base population provided the net natural increase component of the 1970 population.

The next step requires the estimation of the net migration by age and sex expected to occur during the 1965-1970 period. This estimate is based on past trend analysis and current observation. Net increase is also calculated for the migration population. The addition of the two components—base and migration—yields the total projected populations by age and sex to 1970. In this study all calculations were made for each county and summarized for the Region.

Repetition of the procedure for each five year period using the projection from the first projection as the base year for the second, and so on, yielded the projections for 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985.

Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 contain the findings obtained by this methodology.

This method also provides an insight into the planning requirements that may occur as a result of the change in the age structure of the population creating needs for housing and services—private and public—during the projection period. For example, more young people means more educational facilities and more older people means more specialized geriatric facilities. These concerns are under examination as part of the overall planning process, based on the age-sex information.

Plate 4 on page 15 indicates the probable change of the population composition by age groups between the years 1960 and 1985. It shows a decline (percent-age wise) in the 35-49 and under age 15 groups and an increase in the 15-29 and 50-65 age groups with the greatest rise in the 15-29 year groups. This should create an interesting growth pattern over the following decade when most of these people will be raising new families.

Another method of projecting population is by calculating the growth allowable in terms of land availability for homes. The staff conducted such a study check on the "cohort" method and a discussion will be found in the following section.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates,* Series P-25, No. 286 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1964) p. 64

[3] Ibid, p. 63

TABLE 3
THE PROJECTED POPULATION, 1970: THE BI-COUNTY REGION, NASSAU COUNTY AND SUFFOLK COUNTY

Age Group	The Region	Nassau County	Suffolk County
0-4 years	252,124	135,641	116,483
5-9	288,960	140,322	148,638
10-14	292,386	162,742	129,644
15-19	244,649	149,237	95,412
20-24	184,666	110,899	73,767
25-29	145,005	74,962	70,043
30-34	148,134	72,588	75,546
35-39	170,620	90,456	80,164
40-44	193,163	116,481	76,682
45-49	187,299	122,989	64,310
50-54	146,175	98,953	47,222
55-59	108,802	72,875	35,927
60-64	83,686	53,688	29,998
65-69	63,375	38,031	25,344
70-74	44,980	25,603	19,377
75-79	27,909	16,292	11,617
80-84	15,126	9,412	5,714
85 years and over	7,763	4,673	3,090
Total	2,604,822	1,495,844	1,108,978

TABLE 4
THE PROJECTED POPULATION, 1975: THE BI-COUNTY REGION, NASSAU COUNTY, AND SUFFOLK COUNTY

0-4 years	288,977	151,619	137,358
5-9	281,326	147,391	133,935
10-14	301,926	142,141	159,785
15-19	282,556	148,319	134,237
20-24	222,411	120,520	101,891
25-29	206,255	111,521	94,734
30-34	180,728	91,077	89,651
35-39	167,309	79,220	88,089
40-44	178,804	91,250	87,554
45-49	192,416	113,534	78,882
50-54	177,774	113,332	64,442
55-59	134,586	88,026	46,560
60-64	99,280	63,664	35,616
65-69	72,438	43,542	28,896
70-74	50,483	28,102	22,381
75-79	30,705	17,141	13,564
80-84	16,876	9,681	7,195
85 years and over	8,369	4,653	3,716
Total	2,893,219	1,564,733	1,328,486

TABLE 5
THE PROJECTED POPULATION, 1980:

Age Group	The Region	Nassau County	Suffolk County
0-4 years	324,177	161,991	162,186
5-9	319,638	164,275	155,363
10-14	296,222	150,722	145,500
15-19	295,446	130,995	164,451
20-24	261,597	120,840	140,757
25-29	251,556	128,107	123,449
30-34	236,321	121,418	114,903
35-39	200,666	98,115	102,551
40-44	177,715	82,008	95,707
45-49	179,183	89,494	89,689
50-54	183,608	104,988	78,620
55-59	164,277	101,287	62,990
60-64	123,072	77,516	45,556
65-69	85,894	51,907	33,987
70-74	57,797	32,326	25,471
75-79	34,705	18,814	15,891
80-84	18,685	10,192	8,493
85 years and over	10,349	5,734	4,615
Total	3,220,908	1,650,729	1,570,179

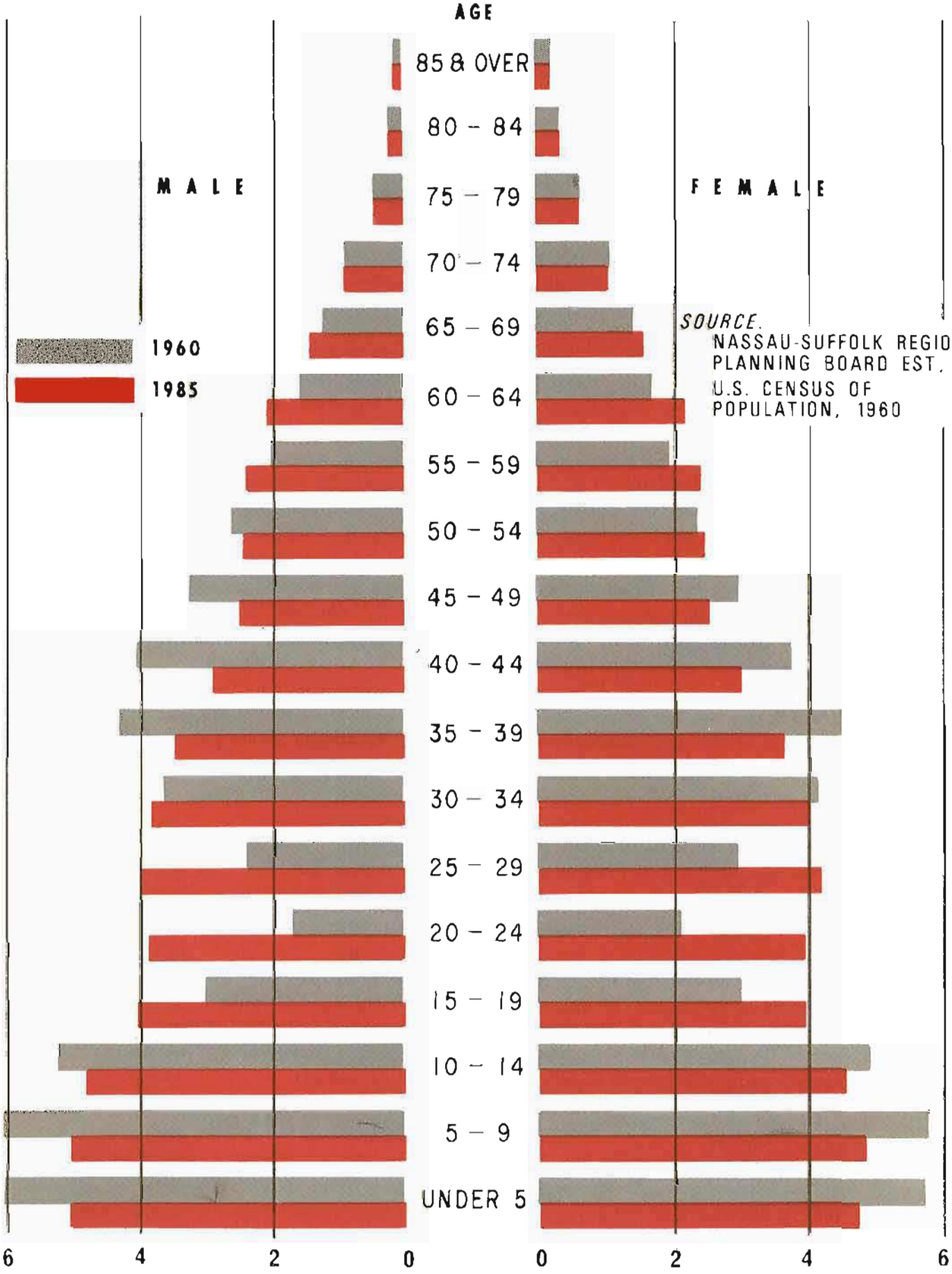
TABLE 6
THE PROJECTED POPULATION, 1985:

0-4 years	347,448	164,376	183,072
5-9	352,692	172,584	180,108
10-14	333,883	166,996	166,887
15-19	287,423	137,203	150,220
20-24	277,129	106,324	170,805
25-29	289,248	127,171	162,077
30-34	279,548	136,117	143,431
35-39	253,598	125,998	127,600
40-44	209,930	99,919	110,011
45-49	178,078	80,344	97,734
50-54	172,292	83,161	89,131
55-59	170,016	93,534	76,482
60-64	150,026	89,243	60,783
65-69	106,002	63,159	42,843
70-74	67,680	37,888	29,792
75-79	39,538	21,208	18,330
80-84	21,128	11,068	10,060
85 years and over	11,916	6,347	5,569
Total	3,547,575	1,722,640	1,824,935

Source: The Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board.

AGE OF THE POPULATION 1960 - 1985

IN THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGION



SOURCE.
NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD EST. 1985
U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1960

Plate 4

Land Capacity Projections

One advantage in calculating population growth on the basis of land availability is that one can project according to specified geographic areas. In this instance, the projections were related to school districts. This is important since the school district in most cases is the "community" that citizens relate to, and is subject to direct and large tax needs in response to population growth. The aggregation of all the individual school district projections in each county then yields the county total which can be compared with the data derived from the "cohort" method. Such comparisons are found on pages 26-27.

Aside from the basic assumptions that underlie all projection work, i.e., the national and local economics will continue to operate favorably and that the United States and the region will not suffer a major disaster, the land capacity method assumes that the extension of present trends - modified by foreseeable construction projects and potential zone changes - can be applied to the growth possible according to the actual available land.

Land Use Studies, Zoning Studies, Decennial and Special Censuses; Building Permit data; and Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Agency, State Education Department, and other public agencies' plans and proposals all furnished insights respecting the area's growth in the immediate past, in the present and in the future.

As the initial step in the development of population forecasts for the thirteen towns and two cities of the Nassau-Suffolk Region, Land Use Survey teams recorded, mapped, and computed the amount of vacant land zoned for residential use in each jurisdiction. The number of additional houses that could be built in conformance with legally prescribed densities was then calculated. Multiplying the number of new houses by a factor representing the average number of persons per home, yielded an estimate of the projected population when, and if, all of the land were to be developed. By continuing the population count as of the date of the land use surveys (1966-1967) with the number of potential new residents the staff derived a figure for the "saturation" population in each town or city.

But, saturation figures are not projections since they merely indicate how many people might someday occupy a specific area should present residential zoning controls remain unchanged. Saturation figures say little respecting the timing of growth, even less respecting local responsiveness to metropolitan and regional developmental pressures.

A second step involved the study of annual population growth in the several municipalities over the past ten years. The annual and five year increments when reviewed in conjunction with the saturation figures suggested the probable pattern and volume of growth for the first, and in some instances for the second projection period as well.

To aid in the further refinement and extension of the small area projections the staff undertook a third step, the listing of general trends and special projects or events likely to affect the amount and direction of population growth in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. In the case of important projects or events, further identification of the area or areas of maximum impact and the approximate time of maximum impact were made. The following listings for each county follows on pages 17 and 18.

Table 7 on the following pages lists the projections by school districts to 1985.

The total town and city projections that emerged from the joint consideration of land capacity, recent growth experience and foreseeable developmental pressures are listed in Table 8 on page 25. The Nassau County, Suffolk County, and Bi-County totals are lower than those obtained by the cohort-survival method. Although the small area forecasts may appear unduly conservative they offer a measure of the more or less inevitable population gains—those increases that will doubtless occur even in the absence of Bi-County efforts to develop economic opportunities and to enhance the quality of the environment.

Trends and Special Projects or Events Affecting Population Growth in the Nassau-Suffolk Region, 1965–1985

NASSAU COUNTY–General Trends

1. Decline in rate of population change as size of population base increases.

2. Decrease in amount of growth (number of persons added during five year period) as jurisdiction nears or exceeds 1967 zoned capacity.

3. Slight decline in household size (in line with national trends and reflecting the increasing urbanization of Nassau County, its changing age composition and fertility patterns.)

Special Projects or Events

	Item	Area of Maximum Impact	Period of Maximum Inpact
1.	Completion of Nassau Expressway	Southwestern Hempstead and the City of Long Beach	1970-75
2.	Improvement of Existing Rail Transportation–increased speeds, direct service to East Side and Downtown Manhattan, and the creation of convenient "Park and Ride" centers.	Entire County	1970-75
3.	Development of Mitchel Field	Town of Hempstead	1970-80
4.	Expansion of Institutions of higher Education, with a shift toward the provision of dormitory facilities for an increasing proportion of the student body.		
	a. Adelphi	Town of Hempstead	1965-75
	b. Hofstra	Town of Hempstead	1965-70
	c. C.W. Post	Town of Oyster Bay	1975-85
	d. State University of New York (Old Westbury)	Town of Oyster Bay	1975-85
	e. State University of New York (Center for International Studies)	Town of Oyster Bay	1975-85
	f. New York Institute of Technology	Town of Oyster Bay	1970-75

SUFFOLK COUNTY –General Trends

1. Decline in rate of population change as size of population base increases.

2. Decrease in amount of growth (number of persons added during five year period) as town nears zoned capacity.

3. Moderate growth of retirement area population through year-round occupance of an increasing portion of the present seasonal inventory plus construction of new recreation-oriented housing.

4. Variation in growth between towns and over time in response to special projects or events.

5. Little or no change in size of institutional population.

Special Projects or Events

	Item	Area of Maximum Impact	Period of Maximum Impact
1.	Completion of Expressway to Riverhead	Brookhaven Riverhead Southhampton	1970-75
2.	Completion of Sunrise Highway	Brookhaven Southampton	1970-75
3.	Initiation of High Speed Rail Transportation to Ronkonkoma	Brookhaven Eastern Islip	1970-75
4.	Expansion of the State University at Stony Brook	Brookhaven	1965-75
5.	Creation or Expansion of Research and Educational Facilities linked to Brookhaven National Laboratory	Brookhaven Riverhead	1970-80
6.	Major New Town Development	Brookhaven Southampton Riverhead	1975-85
7.	Extension of High Speed Rail Transportation to Yaphank and/or Calverton	Brookhaven Southampton Riverhead	1975-80
8.	Construction of Mid-County-New England Bridge	Brookhaven	1975-80
9.	Construction of East End-New England Bridge	Southold	1980-85
10.	New Airport Development	Southampton Brookhaven Riverhead	1980-85

TABLE 7
NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGION
SCHOOL DISTRICT POPULATION PROJECTIONS,
NASSAU COUNTY, 1970-1985

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
Hempstead 1	29,911	31,200	33,500	35,000	37,100
Hempstead 2	33,220	35,595	39,095	45,295	46,695
Hempstead 3	60,412	61,234	68,039	69,539	70,739
Hempstead 4	28,912	30,323	31,148	31,578	31,878
Hempstead 5	60,074	60,252	60,752	61,102	61,352
Hempstead 6	17,675	19,250	19,580	19,905	20,155
Hempstead 7	12,985	15,685	16,125	16,450	16,750
Hempstead 8	15,866	16,579	17,379	17,879	18,279
Hempstead 9	35,449	35,975	38,275	41,475	42,275
Hempstead 10	35,275	36,083	36,468	36,893	37,193
Hempstead 11	40,136	42,362	43,047	43,547	43,897
Hempstead 12	16,099	17,350	17,750	18,025	18,225
Hempstead 13	31,028	31,535	31,875	32,175	32,425
Hempstead 14	23,036	23,336	23,886	24,311	24,611
Hempstead 15	33,951	34,994	37,294	38,194	38,589
Hempstead 16	46,860	47,784	48,334	48,759	49,159
Hempstead 17	26,768	26,250	26,585	26,885	27,185
Hempstead 18	25,476	26,282	26,522	26,722	26,822
Hempstead 19	11,841	12,188	12,428	12,553	12,653
Hempstead 20	19,195	20,175	20,615	21,015	21,315
Hempstead 21	23,918	24,828	25,403	25,703	25,953
Hempstead 22 (part)	18,522	18,911	19,036	19,086	19,136
Hempstead 23	20,279	21,537	21,977	22,377	22,677
Hempstead 24	15,220	15,620	15,915	16,165	16,365
Hempstead 25	20,943	22,181	22,841	23,141	23,441
Hempstead 26	19,438	19,750	19,990	20,190	20,340
Hempstead 27	18,161	19,196	19,546	19,796	20,046
Hempstead 28	33,729	37,969	41,619	45,069	46,769
Hempstead 29	16,199	16,557	16,897	17,147	17,397
Hempstead 30	17,450	18,275	19,175	19,675	20,075
Hempstead 31	8,263	9,050	9,600	9,725	9,825
North Hempstead 1 (part)	63	72	82	87	92
North Hempstead 5 (part)	2,323	2,372	2,472	2,537	2,587
Total	818,677	850,750	883,250	908,000	922,000

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
North Hempstead 1 (part)	20,820	22,611	23,011	23,311	23,636
North Hempstead 2	9,726	10,328	10,528	10,628	10,703
North Hempstead 3 (part)	19,051	20,915	21,415	21,515	21,740
North Hempstead 4	30,129	32,416	32,916	33,191	33,466
North Hempstead 5 (part)	22,281	21,946	22,096	22,146	22,446
North Hempstead 6	16,289	17,158	18,158	19,058	20,308
North Hempstead 7	48,815	49,053	51,200	51,500	52,050
North Hempstead 9	26,017	26,320	26,470	26,670	26,820
North Hempstead 10	28,471	27,965	29,293	29,818	30,818
North Hempstead 11	11,609	11,693	11,793	11,893	12,543
Hempstead 22 (part)	3,406	3,470	3,545	3,595	3,720
Oyster Bay CSD 1 (part)	488	550	600	625	650
Oyster Bay 15 (part)	121	575	975	1,050	1,100
Total	237,223	245,000	252,000	255,000	260,000
Oyster Bay CSD 1 (part)	15,546	16,216	16,991	17,616	18,066
Oyster Bay CSD 2	30,981	32,915	33,640	34,190	34,490
Oyster Bay CSD 3	13,701	14,766	15,266	15,716	16,016
Oyster Bay CSD 4	35,857	35,926	36,051	36,351	36,476
Oyster Bay 5	25,332	26,500	28,500	29,500	31,000
Oyster Bay 6	13,200	13,715	14,190	14,840	15,450
Oyster Bay 7	191	102	102	102	102
Oyster Bay 15 (part)	13,488	15,325	17,975	19,625	19,875
Oyster Bay 17	48,602	48,944	49,444	49,994	50,124
Oyster Bay 18	25,340	25,445	25,545	25,645	26,750
Oyster Bay 21	22,061	22,292	22,392	22,492	22,567
Oyster Bay 22 (part)	44,649	45,624	45,824	45,974	46,074
Oyster Bay 23	58,694	59,350	59,550	59,775	59,900
North Hempstead 3 (part)	119	130	130	130	130
Huntington CSD 2 (part)	1,226	1,500	2,000	2,150	2,210
Babylon 6 (part)	5,542	6,750	6,900	7,400	7,770
Total	354,529	365,500	374,500	381,500	387,000

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
Babylon 1	11,260	12,928	16,368	19,348	22,098
Babylon 2	25,380	28,478	32,438	35,318	38,378
Babylon 3	29,240	30,431	31,531	32,431	33,281
Babylon 4	41,850	43,995	45,535	46,975	49,015
Babylon 5	23,620	25,765	28,405	30,205	31,225
Babylon 6 (part)	13,620	14,573	15,973	17,073	19,173
Babylon 7	23,520	27,524	32,204	33,244	34,524
Babylon 9	7,210	10,070	12,930	15,630	18,180
Oyster Bay 22 (part)	3,710	4,425	5,305	7,465	8,505
Huntington CSD 5 (part)	6,760	10,811	11,311	12,311	12,621
Total	186,170	209,000	232,000	250,000	267,000
Huntington 1	11,420	15,799	19,959	21,499	22,299
Huntington CSD 2 (part)	5,690	6,612	7,912	9,672	10,872
Huntington 3	34,160	36,004	39,364	43,504	48,004
Huntington 4	33,500	37,188	41,348	45,308	49,108
Huntington CSD 5	14,540	17,767	22,167	26,847	30,847
Huntington CSD 6	17,420	19,725	22,845	25,045	27,045
Huntington 10 (part)	14,020	19,322	23,002	23,202	23,502
Huntington 13	38,200	39,583	41,403	44,923	48,323
Total	168,950	192,000	218,000	240,000	260,000
Brookhaven CSD 1 (part)	16,860	23,563	33,563	39,863	45,263
Brookhaven 3	12,480	18,624	27,624	28,524	29,424
Brookhaven CSD 4	12,900	15,134	19,634	23,684	28,784
Brookhaven CSD 5	21,580	26,049	37,049	46,949	55,949
Brookhaven 6	3,560	4,957	7,457	10,607	12,007
Brookhaven 7	1,450	4,802	9,802	14,302	17,902
Brookhaven 8	4,290	6,245	9,745	12,445	16,945
Brookhaven 9	4,980	8,052	10,052	10,952	11,852
Brookhaven 10	1,990	4,783	7,783	10,483	14,083
Brookhaven CSD 11	25,570	31,156	42,156	52,956	61,056
Brookhaven CSD 12	12,820	15,054	23,054	31,154	41,954
Brookhaven 21	1,270	2,387	4,387	6,637	9,337
Brookhaven 22	260	1,377	5,377	10,327	14,827
Brookhaven 24	27,590	31,500	38,500	46,300	52,600
Brookhaven 30	420	1,817	4,317	7,017	9,717

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
Brookhaven 31 (part)	220	1,058	2,058	4,308	7,008
Brookhaven 32	19,870	21,825	25,825	30,325	34,825
Brookhaven 33	4,150	5,826	8,826	11,076	14,676
Brookhaven 34	2,100	3,776	6,776	9,926	13,526
Islip 5 (part)	3,690	4,528	5,528	6,428	7,328
Riverhead 1 (part)	120	679	2,179	3,379	4,079
Riverhead CSD 2 (part)	250	529	1,029	1,929	2,829
Southampton 11 (part)	480	1,039	2,039	5,189	8,789
Islip 14 (part)	240	240	240	240	240
Total	179,140	235,000	335,000	425,000	515,000
East Hampton 1	5,040	5,590	6,465	7,455	8,735
East Hampton 2	460	931	1,681	2,581	3,781
East Hampton 3	1,560	1,670	1,845	2,085	2,445
East Hampton 4	1,510	1,824	2,324	2,924	3,684
East Hampton 5 (part)	1,110	1,157	1,232	1,322	1,482
East Hampton 6	1,250	1,828	1,453	1,633	1,873
Total	10,930	13,000	15,000	18,000	22,000
Islip 1	29,830	31,710	33,030	34,830	35,530
Islip 2	15,490	17,370	19,430	21,230	21,930
Islip 3	22,130	27,770	31,420	31,760	31,970
Islip 4	15,100	16,050	19,560	23,190	24,860
Islip CSD 5 (part)	6,310	10,070	13,590	15,350	15,450
Islip 6 (part)	6,000	13,940	14,970	15,450	15,550
Islip CSD 7	21,810	30,740	40,870	47,020	49,590
Islip 9	26,460	27,870	29,690	30,220	31,060
Islip 12	62,850	68,960	74,680	78,280	78,580
Islip 13	31,820	34,640	37,480	40,060	40,980
Islip 14 (part)	860	1,800	3,150	4,660	5,120
Brookhaven CSD 5 (part)	4,340	9,080	16,130	21,950	23,380
Total	243,000	290,000	334,000	364,000	374,000

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
Riverhead 1 (part)	1,130	1,346	2,269	4,809	7,259
Riverhead CSD 2 (part)	16,370	16,970	18,850	24,850	32,290
Brookhaven 31 (part)	10	50	115	175	245
Southold 11 (part)	120	234	766	2,166	4,206
Total	17,630	18,600	22,000	32,000	44,000
Shelter Island 1	1,500	1,745	1,850	2,100	2,600
Smithtown 1	36,600	46,783	58,213	69,083	73,590
Smithtown 5	21,480	27,181	31,881	35,257	35,400
Huntington 10 (part)	25,200	31,219	35,689	35,939	36,090
Islip 6 (part)	8,300	12,286	14,566	15,820	15,940
Brookhaven CSD 1 (part)	170	449	609	709	740
Brookhaven CSD 5 (part)	340	2,082	3,042	3,192	3,240
Total	92,090	120,000	144,000	160,000	165,000
Southampton 1	1,200	1,457	1,869	2,169	2,409
Southampton 2	4,100	4,614	5,589	7,089	9,009
Southampton 3	1,440	1,767	2,292	2,992	3,712
Southampton 5	6,120	6,680	7,580	8,580	9,780
Southampton 6	6,640	7,364	8,452	10,152	12,672
Southampton 9	1,600	1,974	2,686	3,486	4,446
Southampton 10	400	540	765	965	1,205
Southampton 11 (part)	690	923	1,223	1,623	2,103
Southampton 12	870	964	1,039	1,239	1,479
Southampton 13	850	1,317	2,067	2,967	3,927
Southampton 14	500	710	973	1,373	1,733
Southampton 17	2,810	3,230	3,905	4,805	5,765
Riverhead CSD 2 (part)	3,690	3,853	4,228	4,928	5,768
East Hampton 5 (part)	1,920	2,107	2,332	2,632	2,992
Total	32,830	37,500	45,000	55,000	67,000

School District	1966 est.	1970	1975	1980	1985
Southold 2	1,550	1,740	2,071	2,429	2,979
Southold 4	330	362	417	482	582
Southold 5	3,400	3,639	4,051	4,571	5,371
Southold 7	530	657	877	1,104	1,454
Southold 12	1,820	2,218	2,905	3,750	5,000
Southold 9	2,830	3,084	3,524	4,077	4,927
Southold 10	3,800	3,959	4,234	4,559	5,059
Southold 11 (part)	770	913	1,160	1,452	1,952
Southold 15	380	428	511	576	676
Total	15,410	17,000	19,750	23,000	28,000

TABLE 8
NASSAU-SUFFOLK ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION

Area	Estimated Population 1969*	Projected Population 1970	Projected Population 1975	Projected Population 1980	Projected Population 1985
North Hempstead	243,131	245,000	252,000	255,000	260,000
Hempstead	806,801	817,000	850,000	873,000	885,000
Oyster Bay	336,989	339,000	346,000	352,000	356,000
Glen Cove	25,899	26,500	28,500	29,500	31,000
Long Beach	32,789	33,750	33,250	35,000	37,000
Nassau County	1,445,609	1,461,250	1,509,750	1,544,500	1,569,000
Huntington	189,873	192,000	218,000	240,000	260,000
Babylon	196,462	209,000	232,000	250,000	267,000
Smithtown	105,770	120,000	144,000	160,000	165,000
Islip	267,400	290,000	334,000	364,000	374,000
Brookhaven	214,928	235,000	335,000	425,000	515,000
Riverhead	18,436	18,600	22,000	32,000	44,000
Southold	16,714	17,000	19,750	23,000	28,000
Shelter Island	1,702	1,745	1,850	2,100	2,600
Southampton	35,469	37,500	45,000	55,000	67,000
East Hampton	12,568	13,000	15,000	18,000	22,000
Suffolk County	1,059,322	1,133,845	1,366,600	1,569,100	1,744,600
Bi-County Region	2,504,931	2,595,095	2,876,350	3,113,600	3,313,600

Source: Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
*Population Survey 1969
LILCO

Comparison of Projections

Plate 5 on the following page depicts the two sets of projections obtained in this study by using two completely different approaches–projections based on age studies, and projections based on the capacity of land to allow for growth.

The latter represents the low range since the trend in zoning practices over the past decade indicates a more conservative pattern of growth than could be expected to occur as a result in-migration if land were in ready availability.

Realistically, the actual population may very well fall somewhere between the two lines. Of note, however, is the relative closeness of projections although obtained by two completely diverse methods.

POPULATION PROJECTION TO 1985

IN THE NASSAU - SUFFOLK REGION

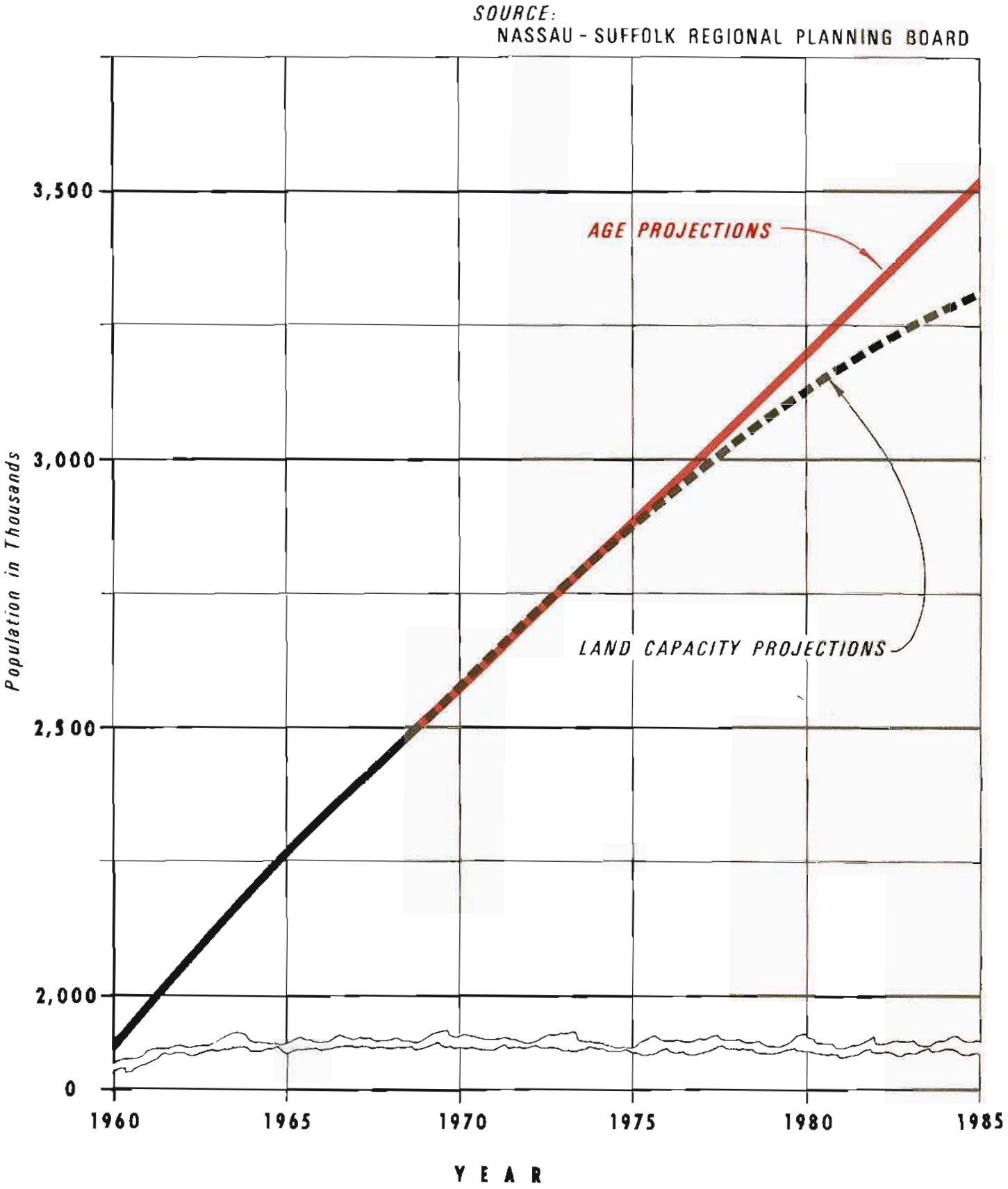


Plate 5

Geographic Distributions

Plate 6 on the opposite page depicts the geographic distribution of population for each five-year period from 1965-1985. Suffolk County was divided into two groupings to separate the more urban western five towns from the rural eastern five towns. The pie charts refer to the new residents and do not reflect geographic distribution of the existing total population.

It can be seen that Nassau County is expected to decrease its share of growth throughout this period.

Western Suffolk will account for 75 percent of the growth until 1980, and then drop slightly as the communities approach saturation.

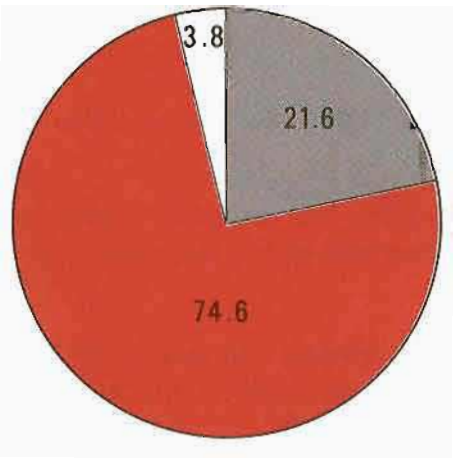
Eastern Suffolk will show a continued increase throughout the 20 year period, accounting for more than four times its share in the 1980-1985 time span than the current 1965-1970 one.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTED GROWTH

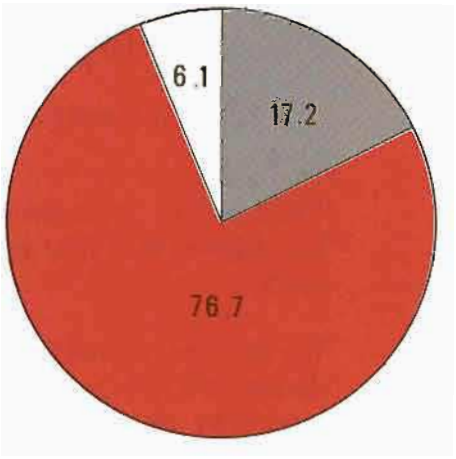
IN THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGION

NASSAU
WESTERN SUFFOLK
EASTERN SUFFOLK

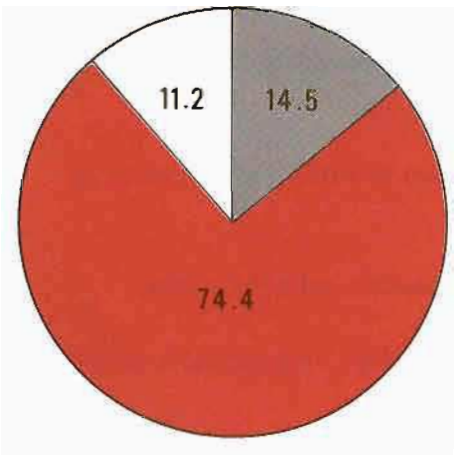
SOURCE:
NASSAU-SUFFOLK
REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD



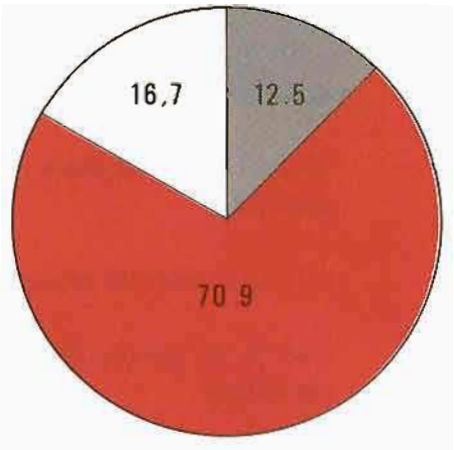
1965 - 1970



1970 - 1975



1975 - 1980



1980 - 1985

CONCLUSION & SUMMARY

The population projections shown on pages 12-18 were prepared by the staff utilizing modern demographic methodology reflecting the latest guides set forth by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as to fertility rates and the analysis of verified trend series of population growth, land development and land capacity. These projections have been adopted by the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board for use in the development of the comprehensive planning for two counties. The following excerpts summarize these findings.

> The Nassau-Suffolk Region will contain between 3,313,600 and 3,547,575 people by 1985.
>
> This represents an increase of 808,669 to 1,042,644 new residents over the present.
>
> Suffolk County's population will exceed that of Nassau County during the 1975-1980 half-decade.
>
> Five-sixths of the growth will occur in Suffolk County.
>
> The Town of Brookhaven will gain more than 300,000 residents—or three times
>
> There will be approximately 250,000 more primary and secondary school age children by 1985, than existed in 1965. There will be 140,000 more by 1975.
>
> The number of residents in the 20-44 year age brackets will increase by almost 600,000 by 1985, while the 45-64 year age brackets will only increase by 240,000.
>
> Senior citizens will increase by 100,000 persons to a 1985 total of 250,000 (7.0—7.5% of the total population).

The projections indicate that although not all sectors of the Bi-County Area will share equally in the anticipated growth and in growth-generated needs, the Nassau-Suffolk Region as a whole will require:

> a 50 to 60 percent increase in the number of housing units for year-round occupancy.
>
> 70 to 75 percent more jobs, either in the Region or within easy commuting distance.
>
> a 35 to 40 percent expansion of primary and secondary school facilities.
>
> a 65 to 75 percent expansion of the facilities catering to the special needs of the elderly.

Transportation; retail trade and services; recreation; water supply, drainage, sanitary sewer system needs and detailed housing needs—all of which relate both to the number of persons and to the pattern of settlement—are the subject of separate studies in the Comprehensive Plan Series.

This report concludes with Plate 7 on the following page which depicts by color the existing and future population density according to school district boundaries.